THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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THE POWER OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

THE Medical Council appear to have adopted the rules of the Vehmic Courts of the middle ages. They deliberate in secret, uninfluenced by public opinion or professional counsel, and exercise their important judicial powers without disclosing the facts upon which their decisions are founded. Until they made public their proposed Amendments to the Medical Act, they did nothing to attract the attention of Chemists and Druggists, and then the Executive of the United Society found it a hard matter to convince some members that these shadowy representatives of the Medical Profession were not to be classed with the Turnip Bogies of the past and the Patented Ghosts of to-day. All doubts respecting the really formidable power of the Medical Council have been removed by a recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench. A pertinent allusion to this decision was one of the points in the telling speech of the Secretary of the United Society at the late meeting of the London trade, fully reported in another part of this journal.

The Medical Council had, in accordance with the power granted to them by the Legislature, erased the name of Mr. La'Mert from the Register, on the ground that he had been guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect," in publishing an indecent and unprofessional treatise, entitled "Self-Preservation," &c. In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 24th ult.,

> Mr. Chambers, Q.C., moved on his behalf for a *mandamus* to the Council to restore his name to the Register, insisting that the publication of the work in question formed no sufficient ground for the erasure of his name, as if he had been guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect." The learned counsel was about to enter into a comparison of other works by other eminent medical men, when
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> The Lord Chief Justice said he desired to be informed what authority the Court had to interfere in such a matter. The words of the statute were—"shall have been judged by the Medical Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct." The Council were to judge on the matter, and their decision was to be final and conclusive. Unless it could be shown that there had been corrupt and improper conduct, or an utter absence of all fair and proper hearing and all opportunity of defence, the Court could not interfere.
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> Mr. Chambers said that he gave the Council a very formidable power.
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> Mr. Justice Blackburn observed that, nevertheless, the Court had no more power to interfere than in any other case of conviction of a crime by any lawful tribunal.
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> Mr. Chambers urged that the Court was bound to look at the book to see if it were indecent, or if its publication was infamous.
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> The Lord Chief Justice: No, no. That is one for the Council to judge.
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> Mr. Justice Wightman: The practitioner is to be judged by the Medical Council, not by this Court.
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> Mr. Justice Blackburn: The applicant has been heard, though not by counsel or attorney.
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> The Lord Chief Justice: And the Council had the book before them.
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> Mr. Chambers said that if the Court were clear that they had no jurisdiction, he would not press the matter.
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> The Lord Chief Justice said that the jurisdiction was placed by the statute in the General Council: they had decided the matter, and this Court could not interfere. The Legislature had in its wisdom thought proper to entrust the Council with the powers to be exercised under this enactment, and the Court could not review their judgment.—Rule refused.

We have no doubt that the Medical Council had good reasons for acting as they did with regard to La'Mert, and we think that their decisions upon questions of professional conduct ought to be final. They have to protect the reputation of the Medical body, and their first duty is to keep the Register clean.

But let us put a simple question. Will Chemists and Druggists consent to be governed by an alien body having these formidable powers?

OUR FIFTH VOLUME.

On the 15th of January next the first number of our new series will be issued. The form of the journal will be changed and its size increased.

Our arrangements for the year are complete, and we firmly believe that they are calculated to produce results which will be most acceptable to our readers. There will be numerous contributions from Mr. C. W. Quin, F.C.S., Dr. G. L. Strauss, Ph.D., Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, and other well-known scientific writers. Among the special features of the volume will be a series of thoroughly practical articles on the preparations of the new Pharmacopœia by Messrs. J. C. Braithwaite and J. C. Brough.

Much greater space will be devoted to trade matters, to notices of novelties, and answers to queries.

OBJECTS FOR THE SHOP-WINDOW.

III. SUNDRIES.

Three years ago a doughty champion of the Pharmaceutical Society, moved by "Sundry Thoughts," made a Quixotic attempt to detach the trade in medicines from the trade in articles of perfumery and fancy hardware. With reference to this attempt we made the following observations:—

> "Mr. Ince has passed many years in active and honourable connection with 'the trade,' and yet he, with all honesty, and the best intentions, advises a steady course of science and starvation. In some few favoured neighbourhoods, with the *prestige* of an historical reputation, a Chemist and Druggist may maintain his establishment by the sale of medicines alone, but in ninety-nine hundredths of the general trade, the traffic in drugs must be joined to a traffic in 'sundries.' Some few houses, if willing and determined, may be able to keep within the line which divides 'druggists' sundries' proper from 'druggists' sundries' improper; but the bulk of the trade, whether members of the Pharmaceutical Society or not, are compelled to deal in 'all things and many others.' Until the public demand and are willing to pay for a high degree of professional skill, and a complete division of trades, it would be madness for any pioneers to go forward and perish. There are villages and districts that will never support a single chemist proper, until the population has increased to twenty times its present extent."

Our opinions are unchanged, and we continue to regard the traffic in "sundries" as a necessary element in the Chemist's business. While working for the scientific elevation of the trade, we do not disregard the difficulties of obtaining a living by the sale of pharmaceutical preparations.

We need not say much about the window exhibition of "sundries," for our readers know what articles will attract their neighbours; besides, the aim of this series of papers is to induce Chemists and Druggists to give prominence to products illustrating the more scientific branches of their calling. The following notes may afford some useful hints:—

Aquarium for Leeches.—A suitable object for display in a window not exposed to direct sunlight. When properly managed, the leech aquarium is a most useful contrivance, as the inhabitants enjoy good health. The water should be frequently changed, and the plants carefully tended.

Boxwood-cased Glass Goods, when of the best quality, are neat and attractive. Lignum vitæ articles and leather covered work may be shown with them to give variety to the collection.

Brushes.—A good and extensive assortment of fancy brushes is generally attractive. French makers produce very elegant goods, some of which, however, are only fit for show, being most elaborately carved and inlaid. £3 or £4 is not an unusual price for a carved ivory hair brush of French make. The imitation pearl, tortoiseshell, and ivory, used in some of the French brushes, are so skilfully fashioned that they are liable to deceive the inexperienced. The buffalo horn brushes of our continent rivals are particularly remarkable for their high finish. The French also excel in the manufacture of trepanned bone brushes of low qualities, particularly tooth brushes, which they produce at as low a price as 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* per gross. Unless a good variety of fancy brushes can be displayed, these articles should not be shown at all, as a meagre collection will fail to attract customers.

Chemical Apparatus.—Test-tubes, flasks, beakers, evaporating basins, spirit lamps, and retorts, may be introduced into the window *ad libitum*, when such articles are kept in stock. Few things have a more beautiful appearance than a system of chemical apparatus well put together, as in performing an operation. A neat copper still, kept bright, is a telling object.

Chemical Cabinets are very suitable for display. We know many Druggists who manage to dispose of a great number of these scientific toys.

Earthenware.—Boxes, suitable for pomades and tooth powders, are now produced in really elegant patterns.

Elastic Goods, as stockings, abdominal belts, &c., are much in demand. A good model of a leg wearing an elastic stocking is now a common object in chemists' windows at the West End.

Feeding Bottles.—These articles, ranging in price from 6*d.* to 21*s.* each, are now so generally used, that a few good patterns may be profitably exhibited.

Gazogenes.—These are now sold by most of the leading London chemists. Their sale leads to an after demand for the necessary chemicals.

India Rubber Goods are much impaired by exposure to the light, and cannot therefore be recommended for window exhibition.

Lozenge Jars of French design in cut glass, have recently been introduced into some of the West-end shops. Filled with the different coloured lozenges, and supported by ornamental brackets, they look very well.

Marking Inks in fancy wood cases are good show articles.

Medicine Chests—Portable and family chests are now produced in morocco or solid leather, and are saleable articles, well suited for display. In sea-ports, ship's chests may be exhibited with advantage.

Powder Puff Boxes, of French and English patterns, are good show articles. Those in Scotch tartan are very striking.

Scents for the Handkerchief, Sachets, and, indeed, all articles of *perfumery*, are tastefully "got up," and therefore suited for display.

Silver-capped Bottles, Cut-glass Vinaigrettes, Preston Salts, &c., are among the regular show goods of the Chemist.

Sponges, when very choice, form a nice display. The white bleached sponge recently introduced is specially adapted for window-dressing.

We might extend this list to a much greater length, for all the articles included in the comprehensive term of "Druggists' Sundries," are more or less suited for exhibition. As a rule, Chemists and Druggists make too much of these miscellaneous goods, and allow them to displace all signs of their legitimate occupation. A good and well arranged collection of "sundries" may be fitly and profitably included in any window display; but we say, let there be something besides. Let there be something to indicate the scientific training of the dispenser of medicine, something to show that his business is not restricted to the buying and selling of certain useful and ornamental articles.

THE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY CHARLES W. QUIN, F.C.S.

A VISIT TO MR. RANSOM'S PHYSIC FARMS.

BEARING in mind the often-quoted proverb, that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and fully believing that Chemists and Druggists are quite as susceptible of the evil effects of too close an application to business as the mythical Jack, we propose taking our readers with us on a country excursion to Mr. Ransom's Farms for the cultivation of certain plants used in medicine. From their number, antiquity, and efficacy, vegetable preparations must always be most interesting to the pharmacist. Their first introduction as curative agents is lost in pre-historic obscurity; but there is little doubt that they were the earliest means taken by man to remedy the numerous ills to which his physical portion is heir. The first administration of medicine was naturally in the form of the fresh vegetable; but, as time went on, preparations more or less empiric were introduced. The most eminent works in pharmacy are those attributed to the Emperor Chin-hong, a Chinese potentate who flourished nearly 3,000 years before the Christian era. He mentions numerous medicinal plants then and now used in China as having been employed from time immemorial. The ancient Egyptians and Hindoo priests were great adepts in the preparation of what we should now call Galenicals, and inscribed the receipts for compounding them on the walls and pillars of their temples. Not only this—the former nation worshipped a bulbous plant, somewhat resembling our squill, which was famous for its curative properties, and even erected a temple in its honour. They regarded their god Thaut or Hermes as the founder of the science and practice of medicine. The remedies of the ancients included but five of mineral composition. Such as were employed were supposed to act rather as amulets or charms than as medicines. Thus the amethyst was worn about the person as a supposed antidote to the effects of drunkenness. Hippocrates was the first of the classical authors who wrote on the subject seriously and philosophically. His works contain an immense number of receipts for the preparation and administration of remedies, many of which are in use in a modified form down to the present day. The compounds prescribed by him were all chosen for their known physiological effects, and were mostly compounded on scientific principles. The great shining light of all the ancient writers on medicine was the famous Claudius Galen, who lived under the Emperors Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus, and Marcus Aurelius. His great mind, indefatigable powers of work, and habits of close observation, left an impression that lasted in its fullest force for ten or twelve centuries, and that is felt even in the present day. His name survives in the term "Galenical," as applied to those preparations whose action and effects he was the first to describe. His disciples, however, counteracted very largely the good he had done, by originating the most absurd mixtures, the active agents of which they were compounded being united to an infinite number of inert materials. The famous preparation "theriaca," for example, contained opium; and it was to this substance, no doubt, that it principally owed its efficacy, although it contained nearly all the drugs of the very voluminous Materia Medica of those days. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the Arabian physicians, who practised alchemy as well as physic, and who are said by some to have been acquainted with the secrets of the ancient Egyptian priests, introduced many valuable mineral preparations, the use of which was strenuously opposed by the Galenists of the period. It was not, however, until the beginning of the fifteenth century that the almost exclusive use of vegetable preparations received its greatest blow at the hands of the famous Paracelsus. This truly great philosopher, whose name has been so foully libelled in modern times, visited all the famous schools of medicine in Europe, collecting the receipts for the mineral preparations of the Arabians. On his return to Germany, he employed them most successfully against leprosy, dropsy, syphilitic disorders, and other diseases until then considered incurable. Since his day, Galenical and chemical preparations have carried on continual battles, remedies belonging to each class coming into use alternately in particular diseases. The philosophical researches of the botanists, chemists, and pharmacologists of the last 150 years have brought the vegetable preparations of the present day to a pitch of perfection beyond which it would be difficult to go. It would be an impertinence on our part if we were to mention the names of those who have most contributed to this end. Our readers are but too well acquainted with them. The pages of our own and contemporary journals teem with papers on vegetable pharmacy, and hardly a month passes that we do not have to record the introduction of some new and valuable remedy. Indeed, it is a matter of constant remark, that while botanists are ransacking the fields and forests of the world in search of curative materials, the products of the laboratory lie idle and untried.

Hitherto our articles have treated exclusively of either purely chemical preparations, or, at any rate, of drugs in their manufactured condition: we have thought it advisable to give our readers an opportunity of learning something about the cultivation of some few, at least, of the plants whose blood and bones they daily dispense. Every pharmacist who visited the International Exhibition of 1862 will remember the neat case of pharmaceutical preparations shown by Mr. W. Ransom, which won for him not only the well-deserved prize medal "for pharmaceutical extracts, essential oils, and dried herbs of superior quality," but, in addition, the private commendations of some of the leading pharmacists of Europe and America.

It was, therefore, with great pleasure that one day, just before the lavender harvest commenced, we accepted a long-standing invitation from this gentleman to visit his extensive farms and factories at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire. Choosing a cool day, we rattled down by the Great Northern Railway, through pleasant meadows and fertile fields of browning corn, to this quaint little old town, which lies embosomed amongst the beautifully-wooded Hertfordshire hills. The spot is particularly well situated for this description of farming; for, owing to the hilly nature of the district, the physic farmer has, within a small compass, many different kinds of soil at his disposal, embracing almost all the descriptions suitable to the growth of plants widely differing in their natural habitat. Arriving at the pretty little station, we find Mr. Ransom waiting to receive us. He first conducts us to his private house, which is situated on a lofty eminence overlooking a large tract of country, consisting of low wooded hills and fertile valleys. Lingering for a while to examine and admire the most magnificent fernery we have ever seen, containing upwards of 150 different species growing in the most healthy and luxuriant condition, we sally forth on our ramble, which, Mr. Ransom warns us, will be a long one; for not only are the fields themselves of great extent, but, owing to the exigencies of soil and situation, several of them are separated by large intervals. Our first visit is to a large field of

LAVENDER (LAVENDULA VERA).

measuring upwards of ten acres. It is in full bloom, and it would take the pen of a Ruskin to give our readers any idea of the beauty of the sight. The long spikes of purple flowers waving backwards and forwards in the gentle wind, interspersed with the delicate greyish-green of the plants themselves, and patches of golden brown soil showing between them now and then, make up a picture worthy of the pencil of our great colourists. Mr. Ransom, however, recalls us from our reverie by telling us that he has over forty acres of this plant at present under cultivation. The lavender plant seems to thrive better on English soil than on any other. It is grown principally at Mitcham, in Surrey, and at Hitchin. At one time it was supposed that it would only come to perfection in the former locality; but during the last half-century Mr. Ransom and Mr. Perks, of Hitchin, have proved that the soil and character of their farms are even still more suited to its growth. It seems to require a sandy loam, neither too stiff nor too gravelly, overlying the chalk, and measuring from eighteen inches to two feet in depth. The plant is propagated from slips cut from the old plants, which are allowed to strike out for twelve or eighteen months, during which time they are carefully slipped, in order to give them a bush-like form. They are then planted out from two to three feet apart, in rows, with a space of three or four feet between them, and clipped all through the second year to strengthen them. The third year they are allowed to flower, and they continue to bear until they are seven or eight years old. The flowers, from which the oil or otto is distilled, are gathered towards the end of July or the beginning of August, according to the season. The present season has not been a good one, the spikes of flowers being only half their normal length. The English lavender, *Lavendula vera*, is indigenous to Persia, the Canaries, and the South of Europe. The reason that English oil or otto of lavender enjoys so high a reputation appears to be, that not only is the plant cultivated with the greatest care, but the otto itself is distilled by steam-heat at a temperature so low as to avoid all possibility of its being contaminated with empyreumatic odours. MM. Milne Edwards and Vavasseur, in their *Manuel de Matière Médicale*, enumerate three species of lavender—*Lavendula vera*, *L. spica*, and *L. Stœchas*,—all of which possess stimulant and tonic properties. The oil of the *Lavendula spica*, which is exlusively cultivated in France, is often offered for sale as true oil of lavender. Its odour is not nearly so pleasant, and it is only one-tenth as strong as the true article. Burnett tells us that the oil of *Lavendula spica* is the more pleasant of the two. No doubt, however, Burnett means the oil of *Lavendula Stœchas*, or Alpine lavender, which is also a native of France, and which has an exceedingly delicious odour, but quite distinct from that of the real otto. The ancients gave the plant the name of *lavendula* from employing its flowers and leaves to aromatize their baths, and to give a sweet scent to the water in which they washed. Although possessed of stimulant and tonic properties, oil of lavender is but little used in pharmacy. Its principal use is in the manufacture of the far-famed old English perfumes—essence of lavender and lavender water. When properly made, the essence ought to consist only of the otto or oil, dissolved in rectified spirit and rose water; but many makers add other scents, which certainly have the effect of detracting from the peculiarly refreshing character of this odour. The ordinary essence is made by dissolving the otto in rectified spirit, in the proportion of six ounces to one gallon. The best essence is distilled from a mixture of otto, four ounces; rectified spirit, five pints; rose water, one pint. The best lavender water consists of a mixture of four ounces of English oil of lavender, three quarts of rectified spirit, and one pint of rose water. The method of making the otto or oil is simple enough. The flower-spikes are put into a still, containing sufficient water; a gentle steam-heat is applied, and the watery vapour rises, carrying with it the volatile oil contained in the flower-heads. The oil is afterwards separated from the cool distillate by decantation. A small amount of essential oil is also contained in the leaves and stalks of the plant; but it is so small in quantity and inferior in quality as not be worth the trouble of extracting. A hundredweight of the flowers yield, by distillation, from twenty-eight to thirty-two ounces of essential oil. The lavender plant is in its primest condition when it is about four or five years old. An acre of such plants will give, in good seasons, flowers sufficient for six or seven quarts of oil.

We have by this time traversed several of the largest of Mr. Ransom's plantations of lavender, and passing through a romantic little wood, we find ourselves in a small field in which are growing luxuriously a large number of the

ECBALIUM OFFICINARUM, MOMORDICA ELATERIUM, OR SQUIRTING CUCUMBER.

This interesting plant, which is a member of the family of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, is a perennial native of the South of Europe, growing wild on rubbish-heaps and sterile places. It has a large fleshy root, sending forth thick rough trailing stems, which branch and extend in different directions. The flowers are axillary, of a pale yellow colour, with a greenish hue, somewhat resembling those of the ordinary cucumber. It bears a pepo or apple, which closely resembles a small elliptical cucumber, about three inches long, of a greyish-green colour, and covered, like the leaves and stalks, with a number of prickly hairs. Its peculiar method of shedding its seed is one of the most striking phenomena of botany. As soon as the pepo has reached maturity, the slightest touch causes it to separate suddenly from its peduncle with a slight explosion, the seeds and juice being powerfully ejected in one direction, while the shell is sent in another. This phenomenon is attributed by Dutrochet to the action of endosmose. In the centre of the pepo is a mass of peculiar vegetable mucus, contained in a cell, outside of which is situated the pericarp, in the cells of which exists a thin watery fluid. Endosmosis is set up between the thin fluid and the thick mucus, the central cell becoming largely distended until it bursts at the weakest point where the peduncle is articulated with the fruit. The contents of the cell—the seeds and the mucus—are expelled with great violence by the sudden contraction of the distended tissues of the central cell. This plant has a large number of synomymes, and must not be confounded with the *Elettaria Cardamomum*, or the small cardamom, the name of which is derived from *elettari*, the appellation it bears in its native place, Malabar. The squirting cucumber was well known to the Greeks, who extracted from it the *elaterion* or *elaterium* of the modern pharmacist, the manufacture of which will be described further on. The word elaterion is derived from *elauno*, *I impel*, or *urge forward*, on account of its powerful purgative properties. The name was also applied to the juice of any other plant acting as a drastic. Hippocrates employed not only the cucumber, but the leaves and stalks of the plant. Dioscorides and Pliny describe minutely the method of preparing the elaterion by drying the fecula of the expressed juice of the fruit and making it into troches. The modern method of making it is the following :—The fruits are gathered just before they come to maturity, cut in slices, and placed in a cloth, and pressed very gently until a greenish and slightly turbid liquor runs out. This is strained into a suitable vessel and exposed to the air. A kind of oxygenization seems to take place, the liquor becoming more and more turbid, until in about two hours a greenish fecula falls down. The supernatant liquor is then drawn off, and the fecula is thrown on a cloth filter to drain. The greenish-grey mass left behind on the filter is dried on a stone, and forms the finest elaterium of the Pharmacopœia. Great care is taken to pour off the supernatant liquor at the proper point, otherwise a quantity of mucus falls down and spoils the result. The best specimens of elaterium occur in thin, friable, very slightly curled plates of a pale greyish-green colour. It has but little taste, and a slight animal smell, somewhat resembling ergot of rye. It is the most powerful hydragogue cathartic known in the Materia Medica, croton oil being the only one coming near it. It is peculiarly efficacious in dropsies, certain cerebral affections, obdurate constipation, and gout. It should, however, be exhibited with very great care in doses of from one-eighth to half a grain, as it is liable to produce chronic diarrhœa that is stopped with great difficulty. Its cathartic power is derived from a neutral vegetable principle contained in it, called *elaterin*. Elaterin has a bitter and styptic taste, and crystallizes in small milky crystals insoluble in water, dilute acids, and alkalies. It is soluble in five parts of cold and two parts of boiling alcohol, also in ether and the fixed oils. It acts strongly as an emetic or purgative in doses of one-tenth and one-twelfth of a grain. Elaterium contains from twenty to forty-four per cent. of this principle. The Maltese and French elaterium is dark-coloured, and more or less adulterated with chalk. It does not contain more than five or six per cent. of the actual ingredient. The squirting cucumber is somewhat delicate, the roots being stored in this country in the winter. The harvest commences about the beginning of August, and lasts to the end of September. The force with which the seeds are driven out is so great, that Mr. Ransom frequently finds the country children who gather the cucumbers crying bitterly from the force of the blow.

Growing amongst the squirting cucumbers we find another medicinal plant, for the different preparations of which Mr. Ransom has obtained great celebrity, *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade. Whether in the form of extract, tincture, or ointment, it is one of the most powerful weapons in the whole of the pharmacist's armoury against hooping cough, tic douloureux, acute rheumatism, affections of the eye, and convulsive catarrhs. It is also used in the form of ointment in certain skin diseases. The peculiar action it exercises in enlarging the pupil of the eye renders it particularly valuable in diseases of that organ in which contraction takes place, and especially after the operations for cataract. It owes its powers to a vegetable alkaloid which is contained in all parts of the plant, called *atropine*. Atropine is one of the most powerful poisons. It crystallizes in silky nodules, without odour, of a bitter acrid and metallic taste. It melts at 212°, is soluble in 200 parts of cold and fifty parts of boiling water. In contact with the air, it becomes slowly transformed into another alkaloid, known as tropia.

Here and there, amongst the squirting cucumbers, our old garden friend, aconite, monkshood, or wolfsbane, rears its blue spikes of flowers; and the belladonna is also found in a field close by, growing in all its sinister luxuriance. There is something dark and sombre about the general aspect of the belladonna plant that indicates its poisonous properties ; but the aconite, whose flowers afforded us such amusement as children, with its deeply-indented green leaves, gives no outward sign of the fearful poison lurking in its green blood.

Taking refuge from the broiling heat of the sun in a tool-house made entirely of spent sarsaparilla, and large enough to form a mausoleum for Dr. Jacob Townsend and all the quacks who have made fortunes out of this invaluable plant, Mr. Ransom gives us some interesting particulars about the two plants we have been examining.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS (MONKSHEAD, OR WOLFSBANE).

The origin of this, the *Aconitum Napellus*, as a medicinal agent, like that of most of our ordinary remedies, is lost in obscurity. The Greeks mention a certain poison of great virulence under the name of *akoniton;* but the characteristics of the preparation as given by Theophrastus can hardly be made to coincide with those of any preparation of aconite now in use. The plant, however, grew in Greece indigenously; and, no doubt, the Greeks were acquainted with its medicinal and poisonous properties. Many botanists place it amongst the indigenous plants of Great Britain; but this is somewhat doubtful. De Candolle enumerates no less than twenty-nine distinct species of aconite; but many of these are, no doubt, identical. According to the London Pharmacopœia, the root, the recent and dried leaves, are all directed to be used in medicine. The taste of these parts of the plant is peculiarly characteristic. If a small portion of the leaf or root be chewed, a bitter taste is first perceived, followed by a singular feeling of numbness spreading gradually over the lips, the tongue, and the fauces.

The effects of aconite on the human system are caused principally by the vegetable alkaloid *aconitine* which it contains in notable quantities. A peculiar acid, aconitic acid, is found in the juices of the plant. The extract frequently contains crystals of aconitate of lime. The different preparations of this plant are used externally in neuralgia and rheumatic maladies. Taken internally, they have a narcotic, sedative, sudorific, resolvent, and diuretic action. It is prescribed in a large number of diseases, amongst which may be included rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, phthisis, hypertrophy of the heart, paralysis, and epilepsy. The vegetable alkaloid *aconitine* is the most virulent poison known, one-fiftieth of a grain having been known to place a human life in danger. The alkaloid is somewhat difficult to prepare on a large scale; great quantities of spurious *aconitine* are consequently offered for sale in the market. They mostly bear French or German labels. That manufactured by Morson, and one or two more of our best chemists, is only to be relied on. Some of the specimens above mentioned have been administered to dogs in quantities of several grains without having any effect upon the animal beyond causing temporary drowsiness. The alkaloid made into an ointment and spread on the eyelid causes contraction of the pupil of the eye—a directly contrary action to that of belladonna.

ATROPA BELLADONNA, OR DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.

This is another ancient remedy, possessing powerful and characteristic properties. The general aspect of the plant is well known, and does not need description. The London College denotes the leaves only to be used; but the roots, stalks, flowers, and fruit are, no doubt, quite as valuable. They are gathered in June or July, and either carefully dried, or else made into preparations immediately. The principal chemical constituent of the plant is the vegetable alkaloid atropine; but chemists have also found a neutral principle, *belladonin;* a narcotic principle, *pseudotoxin;* and an acid, named *atropic acid.* The plant, curiously enough, is much less poisonous to the lower animals than to man; the herbivora being less affected by it than the carnivora. The preparations of belladonna, when given in moderate doses, have a calming and sedative action. In larger quantities they act on the cerebro-spinal system, causing dilatation of the pupil of the eye, confused vision, singing in the ears, constriction of the throat, and nausea. Given in still larger quantities, they produce delirium, protrusion of the eyes, and the other symptoms already mentioned, in an exaggerated form. They are mostly used to allay pain and nervous irritation. The application of the ointment to the eye produces dilatation of the pupil—an action which is taken advantage of during certain surgical operations on that organ. The alkaloid atropine produces the same effects in a more developed form. The preparations of this plant are being used daily more and more, both internally and externally. Our readers will recollect the unpleasant controversy that arose a short time since at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, which had for its subject certain preparations of belladonna, the receipts for which ought not to have been made public before the publication of the *British Pharmacopœia*—in the year 1900, or whenever it is to make its appearance.

Passing through several pretty country lanes, lined with neat cottages covered with roses, their female inmates, young and old, engaged in plaiting straw for the great bonnet-market at Luton, we come to the last large field which we shall visit. It is planted in triple rows of potatoes, lavender plants in their first and second years, and the biennial henbane, all growing together in the most luxuriant manner. The field is bounded on one side by the Great Northern Railway, the travellers on which are presented with a foretaste of the lavender-scented sheets of the country inns they are hurrying to, accompanied with pleasant memories of old Isaac Walton, Burnett, and a host of venerable British worthies with whom this thoroughly British smell is inseparably connected. The last of the plants we shall examine is

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER, OR HENBANE.

There are two varieties of this plant, one being an annual and the other a biennial.

The rows consist almost entirely of plants of the latter variety: a few of the former have, however, crept in. Instructed by Mr. Ransom, we gather specimens of each, and examine them carefully. The biennial plant appears to be undoubtedly the richer of the two in the acrid extract, the leaves being more fleshy, hairy, clammy, and fetid than those of its companion. From this it would appear that the preparations made from the annual plant must necessarily be much weaker than those manufactured from the biennial variety. The henbane, like the belladonna, carries with it its poisonous character in its clammy and fetid leaves, and its black flowers veined with white. The first year it produces no aërial stem, throwing out its leaves on the ground. These die off in the winter, and the second year the plant throws out vigorous stems. The preparations of henbane are most useful for their calming, soothing, and tranquillizing effects. They are employed as alleviatives to pain and nervous irritation in cases where opium disagrees with the patient. In spasmodic asthma, henbane acts in a magical manner. It is often used as a substitute for belladonna as a sedative and anodyne.

Returning to the little quaint old town of Hitchin, in passing through some of Mr. Ransom's fields once more we notice a few plants of hemlock; but, on inquiry, he tells us that he no longer cultivates this plant, finding that the country people always bring him quite enough of it. Just at the entrance into the town is Mr. Ransom's factory, in which the plants he grows are manufactured into the preparations for which he is so famous. Of course, Mr. Ransom does not confine himself to them alone, but makes nearly every Galenical preparation contained in the European and American Pharmacopœias. Passing into the little town, we find at Mr. Ransom's warehouse a host of extracts, liquors, &c. &c., of surpassing excellence. All of these are but too well known to the readers of the Chemist and Druggist, and need no description from us. Strolling to the station as the evening draws in, we cannot help feeling what a pleasant life a physic farmer's must be. The curious union of the farmer and the scientific chemist renders the passage from the evil-smelling laboratory to the scented fields of lavender so easy—the numberless delights of agriculture, joined to the knowledge that every plant grown will yield up its little life to save that of some human being, must make up a pleasant existence that people bred in towns have no notion of.

NEW REMEDIES.

CERASUS (PRUNUS) VIRGINIANA, OR CERASUS SEROTINA.

Synonyms.—*Cerasus serotina* (De Cand.), *Cerasus Virginiana* (Michx.), *Prunus serotina* (Willd.), *Prunus Virginiana* (Mill). Black Cherry, Wild Black Cherry, Wild Cherry.—Great confusion has been caused by the application of the same name to two different species, the Wild Cherry and the Choke Cherry. The latter was termed the *Prunus Virginiana* by Linnæus, and is the *Cerasus Virginiana* of De Candolle, and nearly allied to our common Bird Cherry (*Cerasus padus*). It is a small tree or shrub, growing in the Northern States of America, and bearing a dark-red astringent fruit, about the same size as the Wild Cherry; whilst the Wild Cherry, according to Michaux, is "one of the largest productions of the American forest;" that botanist having seen individuals, on the banks of the Ohio, "from eighty to one hundred feet high, with trunks from twelve to fifteen feet in circumference, and undivided to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet:" but, as usually met with in the Atlantic States, the tree is much smaller, being less elevated in the open fields than in the forests, and sending out more numerous branches, which expand into an elegant oval summit. The Wild Cherry is still described in the Pharmacopœia of the late United States as the produce of *Prunus Virginiana;* but it appears to us that the title conferred upon it by De Candolle, *Cerasus serotina*, is the least likely to cause confusion, and therefore the most appropriate.

The generic name *Cerasus* is said to be derived from a town of that name in Pontus, in Asia, whence the cherry is commonly supposed to have been originally obtained. The specific name *serotina* is from the Latin *serotinus*, late; applicable to this species in consequence of the late period at which it ripens its fruit. That of *Virginiana* is obviously given to it from the district in which it was first known to flourish.

Botany.—It is a perennial, belonging to the natural family *Rosaceæ*, the Rose order, and the sub-order *Amygdaleæ*. Lindley, however, places the Almond tribe under a separate order, which he calls *Drupaceæ*,—the Almond order, or Almond worts.

According to Wood and Bache,* this tree grows throughout the Union, flourishing most in those parts where the soil is fertile and the climate temperate, and abounding in the middle Atlantic States, and in those that border on Ohio. In the neighbourhood of Philadelphia it affects open situations, growing solitary in the fields and along fences, and seldom aggregated in woods and groves. The inner bark of the roots is considered to be the most active, but that obtained from all parts of the tree is used. It should be gathered in the autumn, as at that season it is stated to be most active, and should be preferred recently dried, as it deteriorates by keeping. The trunk is regularly shaped, and covered with a rough blackish bark, which detaches itself semicircularly in thick narrow plates, and by this peculiar character serves as a distinguishing mark of the tree when the foliage is too high for inspection. The wood is stated to be highly valued by cabinet-makers, it being compact, fine-grained, susceptible of polish, and of a light red tint, which deepens with age. The leaves are oval oblong, or lanceolate oblong acuminate, unequally serrated, smooth on both sides, and of a beautifully brilliant green. The footstalks are furnished with from two to four reddish glands. The flowers, which are small, white, and fragrant, are arranged in racemes, and blossom during the month of May. The fruit is about the size of a pea, and does not ripen before August or September, when it is of a shining blackish purple colour, and has a sweetish, astringent, bitter taste. It is said to be much employed in some parts of the country to impart flavour to spirituous liquors.

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* "United States Dispensatory," 11th edit., p. 627.

Chemistry.—The bark is destitute of epidermis, and of a reddish brown colour; when in a fresh state, or when treated with water, it emits an odour resembling that of the bitter almond or bruised peach leaves. Its taste is aromatic and bitter, and resembles that of the bitter almond in flavour. It imparts its virtues to hot and cold water; but its peculiar flavour, as well as its medicinal virtues, are injured by boiling. It is brittle, and furnishes a fawn-coloured powder.

According to the analysis of Mr. Stephen Proctor,* its principal constituents are starch, resin, tannin, gallic acid, fatty matter, lignin, red colouring matter, salts of lime, potassa, and iron. By repeated distillation of fresh quantities of bark in the same water, he obtained a volatile oil associated with hydrocyanic acid, which was of a light straw yellow colour, and very analogous to oil of bitter almonds in its properties, and so poisonous that a dose of two drops proved fatal to a full-grown cat in less than five minutes. Professor William Procter has since ascertained that amygdaline, the principle that is found in the bitter almond, is one of its constituents, and has shown that the volatile oil and hydrocyanic acid do not exist in the bark. He therefore concludes that their production is due to the action of emulsin or some closely analogous principle in the bark, upon the amygdaline, in the presence of water. The oil possesses a pungent taste, and an odour strongly resembling that of bitter almonds; by distillation with a mixture of protochloride of iron, potash, and water, its poisonous properties are stated to be entirely removed. From some experiments made by Mr. J. S. Perot,† it was found that the quantity of hydrocyanic acid produced varied at different seasons. From 1,000 grains of the bark collected in April, he obtained 0·478 grains of hydrocyanic acid; from the same quantity of bark obtained in June, 1·007 grains; and from a similar weight collected in October, 1·436 grains; or, about three times the quantity from that collected in the autumn to that obtained in the spring, the bark being collected from the same tree and from the same part of the tree. An active resinoid principle, termed *prunin*, one of the so-called "concentrated preparations," is described by the author of "Positive Medical Agents," ‡ as "a snuff-coloured powder, with a pleasant rather aromatic odour, and a rather unpleasant feeble taste, which becomes bitter as the article is held for a longer time in the mouth." A peculiar bitter principle, not yet isolated, is also thought to exist in cherry bark: this was formerly considered to be phloridzine, a bitter principle found in the bark of the apple, pear, and some other allied trees; but Mr. Perot, who carefully examined it, was unable to obtain any indications of the presence of that principle.

Medicinal Properties.—Wild Cherry is tonic and stimulant in operation on the digestive organs, at the same time exercising a sedative influence on the circulatory and nervous systems. It is useful in the convalescent stages of inflammatory attacks and in many pulmonary diseases, imparting tonicity without unduly exciting the heart and blood-vesels. It is of general use in phthisis, scrofula, and dyspepsia. The concentrated preparation *prunin* is said to contain the tonic properties of the plant, and to possess considerable antiperiodic power.

Dr. Grover Coe § regards prunin as "a valuable stimulant tonic and expectorant when given in small and repeated doses, and an arterial sedative of considerable efficacy when given in larger doses;" and states that it may be employed in coughs, colds, incipient phthisis, dyspepsia, hectic fever, debility, scrofula, &c.

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* "American Journal of Pharmacy," vol. vi., p. 8. † Ibid., New Series, vol. xviii., April 1852, p. 110.
‡ "Positive Medical Agents," p. 223. § "Concentrated Organic Medicines," p. 391.

Dr. Eberle * remarks—"In phthisis the Wild Cherry bark has been employed with decided benefit. I have prescribed it often in hectic fever, and in some instances with evident advantage." He attributes the good effects produced by this remedy in pulmonary consumption to the lessening of the irritability of the system by the hydrocyanic acid, and the supporting of the strength of the patient by the tonic principles which it contains; and adds—"it frequently lessens the frequency, tension, and irritated state of the pulse; moderates the cough and profuse nocturnal perspirations; checks the diarrhœa, and sustains the general strength of the system." He found, in his own case, that copious draughts of the cold infusion, taken several times a day, and continued for nearly two weeks, reduced his pulse from seventy-five to fifty strokes in the minute.

A writer on this remedy in the *Lancet* † remarks—"Wild Cherry bark exerts three remarkable and valuable actions on the system: it is—1. powerfully tonic—2. calmative of nervous irritability—and, 3. an arterial sedative. We have seen most of its employment in the form of a saturated tincture. This, in doses of one fluid drachm, affords relief in a most striking manner in the dyspepsia of highly nervous persons. Such patients, when under the influence of depressing emotions, complain of a peculiarly distressing sensation of sinking and pain at the pit of the stomach; a similar sense of distress often attends pulmonary consumption, and no agent in either case affords so much relief as tincture of Wild Cherry bark. In gastralgia (whether before or after taking food), in flatulence, heartburn, nausea, or other symptons of irritation of the stomach, it is equally remedial. In general debility, the depression following catarrhs and influenza, it is a valuable tonic and restorative."

Dr. Lee ‡ writes—"With respect to its effects in certain morbid states of the system, there is scarcely any difference of opinion among practical physicians who have employed it to any great extent. They universally regard it as possessing both tonic and sedative properties, peculiarly fitting it to the treatment of a certain class of cases, and for which scarcely any substitute can be found in the whole vegetable kingdom. Such are cases of general debility with impaired digestive function, nervous prostration and accelerated pulse; cases of hectic fever from pulmonary or other forms of scrofulous disease; and atonic dyspepsia uncomplicated with irritation or local inflammation." He further § testifies to its value in the treatment of tubercular consumption:—"Of all the tonics that have been recommended for this disease, no one possesses so many valuable properties as the Cherry bark in the form of cold infusion. The amount of hydrocyanic acid developed in the infusion is sufficient to allay, in a good degree, the cough and morbid irritability present; while its tonic properties invigorate the stomach, and give tone to the whole digestive system. As an indirect result, the cough is abated and the colliquative sweats greatly lessened; while the appetite is improved, and diarrhœa arrested. We do not say that these effects will always follow. There may be pathological conditions present which preclude all hope of essential benefit from any remedial agencies. But, under favourable circumstances, before the disease has made great progress, and the tubercular deposition become extensive, such effects are often witnessed, and may be very confidently anticipated. No other single remedy, indeed, can be named which, while it exerts a soothing effect upon the cough, exerts so general a tonic influence over all the functions, not only without aggravating, but manifestly ameliorating, any complications which may appear in the course of the malady. Nor can its beneficial effects be attained, to an equal degree, by any artificial combination of a supposed similar kind. We may add diluted hydrocyanic acid, or cherry-laurel water, or some of the other narcotic or sedative articles, to a bitter tonic infusion, and we may further flavour them with *noyau*, almond emulsion, or any similar substance, and still we shall find that they yield in efficacy to Nature's own combination, effected in her own laboratory."

The Author of "Positive Medical Agents"‖ thus writes of the resinoid prunin:—"It possesses the virtues of the plant, viz. tonic, and pleasantly stimulating to the digestive organs; and, while it is such, exercising a marked influence over the force of the circulation. It has been found beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary disease, especially of a bronchial character, and in phthisis, when hectic fever is present."

Dr. Wood ¶ also bears the following testimony to the great value of Wild Cherry in tubercular consumption:—"I have employed this remedy much in *functional and organic disease of the heart*, attended with a frequent, perhaps irregular, but rather feeble pulse, with an anæmic or otherwise debilitated state of system, and consider it one of our best remedies in such cases, combined, if anæmia exist, with the use of the chalybeates. As the infusion, however, contains tannic acid, it is better not to add the preparation of iron to it, but to administer the two separately."

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* Tilden's "Mat. Med.," vol. ii., p. 290.

† Feb. 8, 1862, p. 159.

‡ Tilden's "Mat. Med.," vol. ii., p. 286.

§ Ibid., vol. ii., 289.

‖ "Positive Medical Agents," p. 233

¶ Wood's "Therapeutics and Pharmacology," vol. i., p. 291.

Principal Preparations and Doses.—The following preparations are made by Messrs. Tilden and Co., and are enumerated in their "Book of Formulæ," with the doses appended:—Prunin, grs. ij. to grs. vj.; Fluid Extract, ʒij. to ʒiv; Compound Fluid Extract, ʒss. to ʒij.

We append the following formulas for the preparation of the Infusion, Syrup, and Tincture, given by Professor Bentley, in a long and excellent article on this remedy in the *Pharmaceutical Journal.**

Infusion.—Take of Wild Cherry bark bruised, ℥ss.; cold water, ℥xvj.: macerate for twenty-four hours and strain. Dose f.℥ij. or more, repeated according to circumstances.

Syrup.—Take of Wild Cherry bark, in coarse powder, *five ounces;* sugar (refined), *two pounds;* water (cold), *a sufficient quantity.* Moisten the bark thoroughly with water, let it stand for twenty-four hours in a close vessel, then transfer it to a percolator, and pour water upon it gradually until *sixteen fluid ounces* of filtered liquor is obtained. To this add the sugar, in a bottle, and agitate occasionally until it is dissolved. F.℥ss. to be repeated according to circumstances.

Tincture.—Take of Wild Cherry bark, bruised, *two ounces;* proof spirit, *twenty ounces.* Digest for fourteen days, express, and filter. Or the tincture may be better prepared by the process of displacement or percolation. Dose from ʒij. to ℥ss.

The powder is given in doses of from grs. xxx. to ʒj., but is seldom employed.

REVIEWS

On Glycerine, and its Uses in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy. Being principally an Abstract of M. Demarquay's Treatise "*De la Glycérine,*" &c. By Wm. Abbotts Smith, M.D., &c.—London: H. K. Lewis. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The book-advertisements which appear in the columns of the scientific journals manifest the literary aptitude of the Medical Profession. Writing for the press seems, indeed, to be the recreation of physicians and surgeons, and the number of treatises annually produced by them is prodigious. Many of these medical publications are simply baits for patients, and many have for their object either the vindication or the demolition of peculiar theories. But, after deducting all these, there remains a large number of honest scientific works.

The little book now before us is a valuable contribution to medical literature. Though professedly an abstract of a French work, it gives the results of Dr. Smith's own observations, and notices at length the conclusions arrived at by the leading medical men of England. The book as it now stands is just what we wanted—a thoroughly practical treatise on the applications of glycerine to British surgery and medicine.

Dr. Abbotts Smith, like M. Demarquay, does not attribute to glycerine any extraordinary medical virtues; but he is convinced that it will often be found useful, either alone or combined with other agents, in the treatment of many diseases in which it has hitherto been employed only to a very limited extent. He strongly recommends it as a vehicle for other and more active remedies, and shows that it is preferable in many respects to water, alcohol, syrup, lard, and other fluid and solid excipients commonly prescribed in the composition of many important pharmaceutical preparations. The method of preparing glycerine adopted at Price's Candle Company's Works is, in the opinion of the author, vastly superior to any other, as the whole operation is accomplished without the intervention of the reagents, such as lime, oxide of lead, chlorine, &c., which are used in other processes. Being practically familiar with most of the methods of manufacturing glycerine, we can fully indorse this opinion. We are certainly not disposed to accept the statement made by Her Majesty's Chemist, that *his* product is "equal to 'Price's' in every respect." The following note by Dr. Abbotts Smith respecting Price's glycerine is instructive:—

> "Throughout his work M. Demarquay recommends this glycerine as the only kind which can be depended upon when complete purity of the preparation is desired. He freely acknowledges the marked inferiority of the French glycerine, and also of the different English varieties, when compared with Price's. I have myself been frequently much disappointed through the substitution of inferior and impure qualities of glycerine, although *pure* glycerine had been ordered to be used; and it is doubtless to this cause that the contradictory results obtained by different observers must be attributed."

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* 2nd Series, Vol. v. p. 104.

The treatise is divided into two parts. In the first, the chemical and pharmaceutical relations of glycerine are considered; and numerous formulæ for ointments, lotions, liniments, injections, gargles, &c., are given. In the second part, glycerine is considered in its therapeutical relations. Its general surgical uses; its local employment in the treatment of gangrene; its application to burns and ulcers; its use in affections of the skin; its employment in diseases of the ear, the eye, the nasal fossæ, the mouth, air-passages, &c.; and lastly, its internal administration,—are noticed at considerable length. As the book is so cheap, we will not give any extracts from it, but simply recommend our readers to add it to their working libraries.

A Dictionary of Chemistry, &c. By Henry Watts, B.A., F.C.S. Part X. Ethylene—Fluorine.—Longmans. 2*s.* 6*d.*

"It has been found impracticable to continue the monthly publication of twelve sheets with proper editorial care, but it is considered desirable not to give up the monthly publication. It has therefore been determined to issue monthly half the number of sheets, at a proportionate reduction of price. By this means it is confidently believed that the monthly publication will be continued uninterruptedly till the completion of the work." This announcement will be received with pleasure by many subscribers to this important work. The sum of five shillings a month was rather too heavy for light pockets, and the vast amount of mental food afforded by 192 large closely-printed pages was too much for any ordinary chemical digestion. A very interesting series of articles on Fermentation and Putrefaction is included in the present part.

A Manual of the Metalloids. By James Apjohn, M.D., F.R.S., &c.—Longmans. 7*s.* 6*d.*

We must postpone our review of this capital book until next month, for we require much more space than we can at present afford to enumerate its many good points. It is intended as a Handbook in Chemistry for students in Medicine and Engineering; it is a beautiful specimen of typography; it is strongly and prettily bound, and is, in fact, a most appropriate Christmas box for a Chemist to present to himself.

The sixth edition of *Fresenius's Chemical Analysis* (*Qualitative*) has been received. It will be reviewed in our January number.

THE MONTH

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

GREAT MEETING OF THE TRADE.

This meeting for taking into consideration the best means of preventing the unwarrantable interference of the Medical Council with the rights of Dispensing Chemists, was held at the offices of the United Society, 20, New Ormond-street, W.C., on Friday afternoon, the 27th ult. The large rooms of the Society were filled to overflowing; it, perhaps, being the largest number of Chemists and Druggists ever collected together, as nearly 200 gentlemen were present, amongst whom we observed—A. Preston, Esq., V.P.; F. Newbery, Esq.; C. Linder, Esq., V.P.; John Page, Esq.; Messrs. Corder, Sanger, Lucas, Ablitt, King, Loane, D'Aubney, Baumgarten, Hatfield, Cawdell, Wade, Coverley, Gery, and many others.

The President of the Society, Mr. Alderman Dakin, took the chair at half-past three o'clock, and commenced the proceedings by stating that he had great pleasure in presiding on the occasion, as his views, in reference to the objection entertained by the trade to the Medical Council interfering with them, accorded entirely with the great body of Chemists all over the country. He held that, as far as possible, it was most desirable that every trade should govern themselves; for a system of self-government was much better than a government carried on by persons who were outside their trade.—(Hear.) He did not agree that the rights of the whole trade, as they existed at present, should be swept away; and that was the object of the legislation now proposed by the Medical Council. Nay more, for it would seem that they intended that the proposed alteration of the Medical Council was to have a retrospective operation.—(Hear, hear.) Now this was a most monstrous proposition, and one which he was quite sure would never be sanctioned by the Legislature.—(Hear, hear.) If such a principle were carried out it would affect the interests of thousands of respectable Chemists all over the country, who were well fitted for the purposes of their trade. It was quite right that the status of the trade should be raised, but this ought not to be done at the expense of the large body of Chemists who were at present carrying on their business throughout the country.—(Hear, hear.) There could be no objection to legislation on the subject under consideration, reserving existing rights; and with that view the United Society of Chemists and Druggists proposed to go to Parliament for an Act of Incorporation, on behalf of the entire trade. This Act, containing this principle and providing efficient dispensers, was the proper course of proceeding, and would, he believed, meet all the requirements of the public as well as the trade.—(Hear, hear.)

Charles Linder, Esq., V.P., then moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That the Chemists and Druggists now assembled recognize the desirability of giving all possible encouragement to scientific and educational qualification for the trade of a Chemist and Druggist; but they consider themselves, in common with their brethren, quite competent to accomplish all needful reform in their own body, and repudiate the 56th and 57th clauses of the proposed Act of the Medical Council, as being unjust in principle, and an unwarrantable attempt to interfere with their rights as independent citizens." He observed that the resolution expressed the desire of the United Society to encourage scientific qualification, and would be superfluous if intended for the perusal of his brother Chemists only. They knew well enough, that whoever took to the trade of a Chemist did so on account of the philosophical bent of his mind; and that he could not succeed in his calling if he had no desire for scientific acquirements. With regard to the ability of Chemists to frame their own laws, it might be said, that the fatal errors attendant on the first attempt in the Pharmacy Act, told against their power to govern themselves; but the present members of the trade were not responsible for that Act, which had been many years in existence. He did not think they were likely to construct another Pharmaceutical "Great Eastern," which, though grand and perfect in all its parts, would be quite unfitted for the purposes of the trade. The Medical profession had repeatedly applied to the Legislature to amend their mistakes; and it was scarcely likely that the Government would confide to their care the arrangements of a trade, concerning the details of which they knew nothing. He believed that when the Chemists and Druggists presented themselves as a united body, the Legislature would give them the attention and justice they required, and that the Medical Profession would not be permitted to interfere with their civil rights.—(Hear, hear.)

Alfred Preston, Esq., V.P., in seconding the resolution, drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that, although the Medical Council had inserted the Pharmaceutical Society in the 56th sec., it was not a *sine quâ non* that even that partial representative of the trade should be authorized to certify as to the competency of any Chemist to compound medicines; and that, with every desire to act justly, it was impossible for professional gentlemen who knew nothing of the practical working of the trade to frame laws which would be either fair to Chemists and Druggists or satisfactory to the public. With regard to tests as to competency, Mr. Preston was anxious it should be distinctly understood, that the members of the United Society were desirous of enforcing some guarantee, by apprenticeship and a practical examination, that persons carrying on the trade of a Chemist were competent to perform their duties, and that the public might safely entrust their prescriptions with them; but he considered the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society far too high for the general trade, and thought that, as due respect should be paid to all those gentlemen who by industry obtained Pharmaceutical certificates, they might stand in the same relative position to the certificated Chemists and Druggists as the Physicians do to the Surgeons, and they would, doubtless, at all times, receive a reward for their extra labours. He concluded by urging the meeting to take steps to ensure protection to all those who were in business at the present time, and to prove themselves capable and willing to improve the position of Chemists and Druggists.—(Hear, hear.)

The resolution, on being put by the President, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Robertson then moved the next resolution, viz., "That an act of incorporation, based upon a recognition of existing rights, and subjecting every future candidate for the trade to an educational test, as suggested by the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, is most desirable; and this meeting would urge upon the trade the necessity of a combined and determined effort for its attainment." He contended that it was the Chemists themselves who ought to see if the persons connected with their trade were the proper sort of persons to carry it on, and not a body of medical men, many of whom did not understand the effect produced by their own prescriptions.—(Hear, hear.) If the principle of examination were to be retrospectively introduced, he wanted to know why the large proportion of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society who had not passed any examination were to be favoured? He was afraid the reason was, that the Pharmaceutical Society were more anxious to obtain special privileges, than to defend the rights of the trade.—(Hear, hear.)

The Secretary, Mr. C. F. Buott, in the unavoidable absence of the gentleman who was to have taken charge of this resolution, said—"There are times when patience degenerates from a virtue to a weakness. The Chemists and Druggists of this country have shown too much forbearance to the gradual diminution of their rights and to the constant increase of their responsibilities. This patience has induced the Medical Council to ignore their existence, or, if they notice it, it is only to rob them of the rights that enable them to live. It is almost incredible that a body of men should coolly propose to dispossess upwards of 30,000 traders of the best part of their business. Yet this is proposed to be done under the cover of providing the public with competent dispensers. This is the specious plea for the unjust usurpation of the power of deciding who are qualified, passing by the monstrous wrong that would be inflicted on those who have invested the best part of their lives and the whole of their property in trade interests as they stand. Let us examine this plea. Would the Medical Council be the best judges? Would the public interests be the best served if this Act passed? I deny it. No one disputes that the special study and practice of the Doctor should give him great experience, but his special knowledge is with the constitution and habits of his patients—with disease and its conditions. His knowledge of drugs is only incidental. What constitutes his claim, gives the Chemist ten times the greater chance of being the best dispenser,—a hourly, livelong experience shows him the exact nature and quality of drugs and chemicals; and it is a fact, that there are prescriptions in the possession of several members of this Society, as given by the qualified Doctor, which would, if they had been obeyed by the unqualified Chemist, have caused death to the patient. It is right that the public should know the exact nature of this proposition. The result would be that the public would lose the services of thousands of experienced dispensers—that practically the dispensing would be entirely in the hands of the Doctors, whose time, being already fully occupied, would delegate it again to his man or boy, who would then have to divide his time between the stable and the surgery. How, then, about public interests being best served? At present a medical man enjoys a comparative immunity from any evil consequences of his remedies; while the poor unfortunate Chemist is held strictly responsible for any mistake. Will public interests be best served by their responsible dispensers being changed to irresponsible ones? The plea for this Act is as bad as its action—bad as can be. But it is argued that duly-qualified Chemists need not fear. What! Not if the examination—the constant inspection, is vested in the hands of an antagonistic body of men, who would have a direct pecuniary interest in the destruction of the Chemist and Druggist's freedom? Besides, there are many men who now, faithfully, practically, and with great skill, are performing all the requirements of their trade—whose knowledge of drugs would be superior to those who would judge them, who would naturally shrink from a semi-medical examination of this nature. Let us not overlook the grossly unconstitutional character of this proposal. In this country it is our glory that we are ruled by a representative government—that the representation is in our own hands, and that representation and responsibility are inseparably connected. It is thus that our liberties, social and political, are created and preserved. Now let but the Chemists and Druggists give up their civil rights to the Medical Council, where will their interests be represented? Where will the responsibility of the Council commence? Let those who want to know ponder well the decision of the Lord Chief Justice, in a recent lawsuit, where he has ruled, that the present Act, whose powers the Medical Council wish to enlarge, gives them despotic power with no appeal over those they at present govern. Will Chemists be satisfied with this irresponsible form of government? If they do, they deserve all the consequences. But this attack may do good. It will help to recall the Chemists to their duty—that if they have rights they care for they must defend them, and that this can only be accomplished by an incorporation of the whole trade. Let the legislative conditions be prospective, as they always should be where large interests are concerned. Therefore, let the Chemists claim an Act of Incorporation for *themselves*—not for any privileged section, but for the entire trade—based upon a recognition of existing interests as a matter of common justice.

Mr. Lucas objected to the resolution, which admitted the principle of examination of persons who were hereafter to be Chemists to be necessary, and said he would rather say that they were opposed in any circumstances to an interference with their trade.

Mr. Wade, in reply to Mr. Lucas's objection to the examination test, urged upon the meeting to remember that they were men whose education and business had cost a large amount, and it was unfair to them, after having prepared themselves for their position, to find persons with neither gentility nor knowledge allowed to compete with them in trade.

The test suggested by the United Society was such as none could object to, for it interfered with no one at present in business. If people would not govern themselves, then, for the good of society and their own safety, they must be controlled by others. This was the position they were in; but he could not believe there was so little spirit amongst them as to allow others to usurp authority over them, when they could much better regulate their own affairs. The United Society was instituted for trading purposes, and hoped to assist the Pharmaceutical in any steps it might take for the elevation of the trade. But the indifference of the Pharmaceutical Society to the wants of all but the few holding its diploma, compelled the United to take the initiative, and propose an Act of Incorporation for the entire body of Chemists. Now was the opportunity for the Chemists and Druggists to become registered; and if they would but take advantage of it, in twenty years' time there would scarcely be a Druggist in business who had not passed his examination. Every day gave fresh instances of the necessity for the Druggist to be an educated practical tradesman. The public ought to have a guarantee that the seller of medicines is equal to his task; for if the Surgeon and qualified practitioner are incompetent to prepare their own prescriptions, how should a Druggist without any medical knowledge be eligible to dispense them? No matter whether in our own trade or others, there was a loud call for competency. Why was it that the Medical Council repeatedly attempted encroachment upon the privileges of the trade? Because there was no unity amongst them. They were at variance with the Pharmaceutical Society, quarrelling amongst themselves, apathetic in the extreme, and indifferent to anything beyond their own immediate counters; and this it was that invited others to meddle with them, and to try and get the governing power. There was no necessity for this Medical Bill, if the trade adopted the Act of Incorporation. It was uncalled for, inasmuch as ours was proposed six months before that of the Medical Council. He did not blame the Medical Council, but the Chemists themselves for not taking their own affairs into their own hands. Why did they not rally round the United Society, which had been established now from two to three years? They were not there to abuse the Medical Council or the Pharmaceutical Society, but to show their own earnestness by taking up the means to govern themselves. They should strive to elevate themselves, and do all in their power to raise the character of their business. If they would put aside all jealousies, and support the Executive of the United Society with earnestness and good-will, in a little time they would obtain their Act, and for ever after be freed from medical interference and unfair competition; they would stand higher in reputation, and be able to adopt such rules as should be to the interest of their own fraternity. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution having been unanimously agreed to,

Mr. Ablitt then moved the third resolution, which recommended that the proceedings of this meeting be made known to the Medical Council, with the intimation that the Chemists and Druggists of this country require to be consulted upon any measure affecting their own interests, and that they will accept of no proposal which did not recognize the desirability of an incorporation of the entire trade, giving them the right of self-government. In moving this, Mr. Ablitt stated that there were about 35,000 good and true men in the majority, engaged in the trade, who would be either annihilated or sent to the Bankruptcy Court by this unjust and partial Bill. How was this attempted interference to be met? Sir R. Peel once said, "If the people wanted anything in justice, let them knock at the door of the House, and they would be heard." Those present formed a true *physical* army, determined to make their voices heard and obtain their rights, and who would not submit to be sent back to their forms by a petty minority to learn again their *hic, hæc, hoc.* It was no pleasant thing for men who had grown grey in the service of the public—who had learned from experience, the best of all schoolmasters, and had generally secured the confidence of their supporters, especially in poor neighbourhoods, where the Druggist was looked upon as the poor man's doctor. The United Society wanted to incorporate the whole body, but not by a one or two guinea standard. He (Mr. Ablitt) was once qualified. He ceased paying, and then became unqualified. A prospective, not a retrospective, Act was now asked for. Qualification by all means, but upon the principles of the Apothecaries Act of 1815. The words were—"Persons *not* already in practice shall be examined by twelve persons, appointed by the Society." For this they had to come to London. The United Society, for the sake of country members, would ask for local boards of examiners, that the Apothecaries' grievance might not be fixed upon their trade.

Mr. Gery then seconded this resolution, which was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Buott, on proposing the fourth resolution, which called upon the members of Parliament for the City of London and Metropolitan Boroughs not to sanction the alteration in the Medical Act proposed by the Medical Council, said he would faithfully represent the opinions of the Chemists and Druggists of the North of England, and the numerous important towns where he had represented the Executive Committee of the United Society at public meetings which had been held in condemnation of the Medical Council, and in support of the Executive Committee, for an incorporation of the trade. The vital question was, whether the Chemists and Druggists should submit to be controlled by the Medical Council, without being represented upon it. The Medical fraternity were represented upon that Council by twenty-three gentlemen, selected from their own body; and the Chemists and Druggists would, in common justice to themselves, require, before they surrendered their independence into the hands of that Council, to be represented upon it by twenty-three Chemists and Druggists, and to be an incorporate body, enjoying equal privileges with other medical practitioners. The Medical Council were an irresponsible body, or they would not have dared to insult the 35,000 Chemists and Druggists of the country by proposing to tax them without consulting them. Chemists and Druggists had a constitutional right to conduct their own affairs, and to reform themselves and progress with the age. That was the opinion of the late Sir James Graham, who, on introducing his Medical Reform Bill in 1842, told the House of Commons that "the Chemists and Druggists should be let alone in such a laudable undertaking." Were the proposal of the Medical Council to be put into effect, it would deprive one-half of the population of medical aid, and place the community at large at the mercy of the medical profession. Mr. Buott closed an earnest speech by intimating that should the Medical Council or any other Council attempt interference with their rights as citizens of the state, the Legislature would be appealed to through the constituencies and representatives of the country in a manner to secure attention to their righteous cause. (Hear, hear.)

On this resolution being seconded by Mr. King, it was, like the previous ones, carried unanimously. The proceedings of the meeting were then terminated by a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, who duly responded.

BOLTON.

A meeting of the Chemists and Druggists of this town was held at the Swan Hotel on Wednesday afternoon (11th November), to protest against certain clauses in the Act proposed by the General Medical Council, which would forcibly deprive some 35,000 Chemists in the kingdom of their right to dispense physicians' prescriptions, &c., and would, they contend, be an unwarrantable interference with their civil rights and trade interests. Resolutions were adopted recommending a complete registration of the trade (in order to protect Chemists and Druggists from unnecessary legislative restrictions, and the public from incompetent dispensers), as proposed by the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, based as it is upon existing rights, and the inexpensive and effective mode of securing the practical knowledge required, and also empowering the Secretary of the Society at Bolton to forward a copy of the resolutions passed to the borough members, requesting them to withhold their support to the proposed Act.

Mr. Blain, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Howard, Mr. Dutton, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Dearden, Mr. Norfolk, and Mr. Griffin, took part in the proceedings. The Hon. Secretary was requested to call monthly meetings of the trade in connexion with the Society, as exceedingly desirable under existing circumstances.

SUNDERLAND.

A meeting of the trade in this important town was held at the Bridge Hotel, on Wednesday, the 11th November; W. B. Thompson, Esq., presiding.

The resolutions adopted were the same as those which had been adopted at Newcastle the previous week.

The meeting was characterized by a very friendly feeling towards the United Society, and it was felt that the Chemists and Druggists of Sunderland should render the Society all the assistance in their power to resist the attempt of the Medical Council to bring the trade under their control.

As the best practical means of securing vigilance and co-operation, it was agreed to hold monthly meetings amongst themselves.

The chairman; Mr. W. B. Harrison, who was elected Local Secretary; and Mr. Buott, of London, who represented the Executive Committee—Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Mitchinson, Mr. Scriven, Mr. Lord, Mr. Letbe, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Turnbull, assisted in conducting the business, which closed with a cordial recognition of the zeal and liberality of the Executive Committee, and a vote of thanks to the worthy Chairman.

OLDHAM.

The following letters have been received by the Local Secretary of the United Society at Oldham:—

From J. T. Hibbert, Esq., M.P., to Mr. W. Bagshaw, Local Secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, Oldham:—

"The Grange, Urmston, near Manchester, November 10, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In consequence of absence from home, I only received your letter, containing resolutions passed at a meeting of the Chemists and Druggists of Oldham, upon my return home yesterday evening.

"Whenever the 'Medical Act Amendment Bill' is brought up for consideration in the House of Commons, I shall be quite prepared to support the views introduced in the resolutions. I have carefully perused them, and think your 'United Society' have taken the most wise step in seeking to obtain an Act of Incorporation for the whole trade, so as to provide proper security for the future qualification of its members.

"I shall be glad to receive any further information on the subject, and remain,

"My dear Sir, yours very sincerely, "JOHN T. HIBBERT."

From John M. Cobbett, Esq., M.P., to Mr. W. Bagshaw, Local Secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, Oldham:—

"Edenbridge, Kent, 27 November, 1863.

"SIR,—I have received your letter, enclosing resolutions passed at a meeting of the Chemists and Druggists of Oldham, relating to a proposed alteration of the Medical Act, 1858, and the resolutions appear to me to be very reasonable and proper. I should, therefore, be obliged to you to remind me, during the ensuing session of Parliament, of the wishes of the body of Chemists and Druggists with regard to this matter, if you see any disposition in Parliament to infringe unjustly on your rights and practice.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "JOHN M. COBBETT."

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Executive Committee, numerous letters were received, congratulating them upon the very energetic opposition they were raising against the proposed invasion of the Medical Council.

Business of great importance was also transacted which the demands upon our space prevent us giving: we are, however, requested by the Secretary to state that the Committee, taking into consideration the heavy expense of the certificates of membership, decided that on and after the 1st of January, 1864, they should be charged 2*s.* 6*d.* each to those members who required them.

The following letter in reply to a query has been received by the Secretary from the Inland Revenue Office:—

"ORANGE QUININE WINE.

"Inland Revenue Office, 3rd of December, 1863.

"SIR,—Having laid before the Board your letter of the 10th ult., requesting information respecting the sale of medicated wines, with special reference to orange quinine wine, I am desired to acquaint you that the Board are advised that whenever these articles are held out by label or advertisement as beneficial to persons suffering from any ailment affecting the human body, they can only legally be sold under a patent medicine licence, and with a stamped label on each package, and also, in strictness, under an Excise Foreign or British wine licence, according to the character of the wine.

"The Board, however, have instructed me to add, that except in cases where there may be reason to believe that a beverage is being sold under colour of a medicine, they will not interfere with the sale without an Excise licence of medicated wines of the description adverted to, provided such medicines do not fall under the category of patent medicines. "I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"WILLIAM CORBETT, *Secretary.*"

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

Barrow, James, West Gorton, near Manchester, manufacturing chemist.
Barrow, John, West Gorton, near Manchester, manufacturing chemist.
Burdikin, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemical engineer.
Hardy, James Kelita, Swan-street, Dover-road, and Ivy-place, Cobourg-road, drysalter.
Hitching, William Henry, Halifax, Yorkshire, drysalter.
Wallis, William, Beverley, druggist.
Ward, William, Norwich, peppermint manufacturer.
Willett, John, Northwich, Cheshire, druggist.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bake, C. H., and Co., Hulme, Lancashire, chemists.
Tippetts and Co., Old Ford, Bow, acetic acid makers.

Correspondence

OUR GOOD FRIEND MR. SLUGG.

Manchester, Dec. 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—Scarcely ever was I so astonished as when I read your note appended to my last letter to you.

I knew not, until I read your remarks, that I had written, "*still* remaining," &c. The word passed from my pen without any thought, much more any intention to show any feeling.

I never had cause to feel any coldness towards you, but the contrary; I never did feel any, but the contrary; and I never intended to show any, but the contrary.

Pray set me right with your readers on this matter. Valuing your services to our body as highly as I do, it is only an act of justice to you and to myself that I should say this. Nothing can be fairer than your conduct to disputants in your journal.

Yours very sincerely,
J. T. SLUGG.

[To set Mr. Slugg right with our readers is an easy matter. We have simply to print his hearty letter. We are glad to find that we have done nothing to forfeit his good opinion.—ED. C. & D.]

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Cannock, November, 28, 1863.

SIR,—Having read the reports in the *Chemist and Druggist* journal respecting the Bill of the Medical Council, permit me to suggest, that every Chemist should be supplied with a printed memorial paper, to place on his counter for the public signature against the Bill; or, if thought advisable to canvass each town and village for that purpose, I should be most happy to do so in my own district, and I feel sure every Chemist would do likewise. As regards the expense, which, of course, for a large quantity and postage, would be a good deal, let each one pay for his paper and expense, which would individually be a mere fraction. I shall be happy to hear other opinions respecting this suggestion; also whether there is any likelihood of the Bill passing in its present form.

I remain, Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
SAMUEL COOPER, Chemist.

ALTERATION IN OUR JOURNAL.

Liverpool, December 5, 1863.

SIR,—I am glad that you have decided to bring out the *Chemist and Druggist* in a more convenient form. The proposed size as shown by your prospectus is, if I mistake not, the same as that of the *Lancet* and *Athenæum*, two model publications as regards appearance. The defects of the present form are numerous. The lines are too long for pleasant reading, and where you give double columns they are absurdly short. Then the stitching often comes undone, and the book, in consequence, falls to pieces. These are, however, minor defects, and would not in themselves be sufficient grounds for a change of form. What I most object to in the present form is its unnecessary number of pages. When I want to refer to anything in the advertisement part, if I do not happen to know how it is indexed, I have to turn over page after pape; whereas in the *Lancet* I seem to see everything at a glance. The advertisers will, I am convinced, greatly profit by the change. I hope you will so arrange your matter that there will be no single leaves to bind up, as at present. My two volumes contain no fewer than five loose leaves, a result to be accounted for partly by bad binding and partly by the cutting off of the monthly title-pages. I hope that you will give us good paper and printing, and that you will produce a publication equal in all respects to the leading organs of the Medical Profession. I cannot help thinking that the importance of the *Chemist and Druggist* will be more generally recognized when it appears in the dress of the other class journals, for at present it looks uncommonly mean, and might easily be mistaken for a private catalogue.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
AN EARLY SUBSCRIBER.

Bedford.

SIR,—I have received a prospectus announcing a new and enlarged series of the *Chemist and Druggist*, the same size as the paper on which the announcement is printed; that is, double the size of the page of the present series. If the *enlargement* is to consist of increased matter, it will be hailed with pleasure by your subscribers;

but if it is to be only in enlarged sheets, I by no means think it will be considered any improvement, and I beg most respectfully to protest against the alteration. With many others, I have gone to the expense of having my back numbers bound, and wish to preserve its uniformity. The old series is of a very convenient size, and surely, if you wish to extend its pages, you can do so in its present form without bringing it out in the shape and size of a newspaper, which would be very inconvenient to bind. If you consult your subscribers upon the subject, I am sure you will not adopt it.

I remain, Sir,
A SUBSCRIBER.

[From a large batch of letters relating to our alteration of size we have selected the above, which express very different opinions. We are convinced that all our subscribers will think the new form a great improvement, when they see the January number.—ED. C. & D.]

NOTES AND QUERIES

Scott's Plaster (W. G.)—Cooley gives the following formula :—Lead plaster, 14 oz. ; olive oil and white resin, of each, 1 oz. ; melted together and spread on calico.

Phosphor Paste (G. R.)—Agitate 1 oz. of phosphorus with 1 pint of warm water in a corked bottle until the phosphorus is minutely divided ; put in 1 lb. of moist sugar, and when that is dissolved add 1 lb. of lard, melted by a gentle heat, and continue the agitation until the whole is nearly cold ; when cold form it into a stiff dough with oatmeal or barley meal, and make it into small balls or cakes : lastly, dry these in the air without artificial heat.

Good Black Ink.—(I. K.) The following formula has recently been published by a German Chemist :—Galls (powdered), 42 oz. ; gum Senegal (powdered), 15 oz. ; distilled or rain water, 18 quarts ; sulphate of iron (free from copper), 18 oz. ; liquor of ammonia, 3 dr. ; spirit of wine, 24 oz : mix these ingredients in an open vessel, stirring frequently until the ink attains the desired blackness. This formula is said to give a deep black, neutral ink, that does not corrode steel pens. The weights given are in avoirdupois.

Nassau Water.—A subscriber requires a formula for Nassau water (artificial).

NOTES RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR JOURNAL.

Correspondence.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW LANE, E.C. ; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

Subscription.—The subscription to our Journal is 5*s*. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6*d*.

Post-Office Orders.—Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post Office to the Publisher, JAMES FIRTH, who is alone authorized to receive accounts.

Advertisers are particularly requested to write their names and addresses very distinctly, to prevent errors and disappointment.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations, received their diploma in Dental Surgery at a meeting of the Board on the 8th inst. :—viz., Messrs. Samuel Leon Finzi, City Road ; Jacob Ayton, Devizes ; William Buckell, Salisbury ; George Laurie, Mortimer-street ; Robert Eunson Harrison, Hull ; Joseph Nicholson, Durham ; and William Henry Nolan, Charles-street, Berners-street.

TRADE CHANGES.—The business of Mr. Joseph Russell, Dean's-gate, Bolton, was disposed of to Mr. John Gerrard in November. Mr. Harrison, of Liverpool, was the valuer.

The business of Mr. Clegg, Oxford-street, Manchester, has been disposed of to Mr. Moor, of the same street. Mr. J. Harrison, of Liverpool, valued for all parties interested.

TRADE REPORT.

London, December 13.

THERE has been a good business transacted in Chemicals throughout the month, notwithstanding the advance in the Bank rate, and prices are well supported, and in some cases rather dearer. Tartaric Acid continues in request at 1*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*s.* 5½*d.* Small sales in Citric have been made at 1*s.* 5*d.* Oxalic more in request and firm at 8¼*d.* A moderate business has been done in Sal Acetos at 10½*d.* Chlorate of Potass is firmer, at 11½*d.* to 12*d.* More doing in Bichromate at the reduced price of 7*d.* Prussiate remains dull at 11½*d.*. A large business has been done in Iodine up to 4¾*d.*, and now 4⅞*d.* to 5*d.* asked. Sulphate Quinine is dull and rather cheaper. A fair demand for Sulphate of Copper at 31*s.* to 32*s.* Soda Crystals are dull at 92*s.* 6*d.* ex ship, and Ash 1⅞*d.* to 2⅛*d.* Cream Tartar is lower, price nominal at 110*s.* Sulphate Ammonia is more in request at 13*s.* 9*d.* to 14*s.* 9*d.* Sal Ammoniac is firm at 38*s.* and 36*s.* Alum is lower; small sales made at £6 10*s.* to £6 15*s.*, and small packages £7. Brimstone is steady. Linseed Oil has further declined, and is now 35*s.* 6*d.* in London, and 34s. 3*d.* to 34*s.* 6*d.* in Hull. Rape is also cheaper, Brown 38*s.* and Refined 41*s.* Turpentine is rather better, 64*s.* to 65*s.* Petroleum advanced to 2*s.*, but is now quieter at 1*s.* 10½*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.* Crude is quiet at £16 to £16 10*s.* No change in Ashes. Refined Saltpetre is less in demand at 41*s.* to 41*s.* 6*d.* Rough is easier.

A good business has been done in Drugs at the sales, and prices are generally steady. Some large parcels of Castor Oil have been sold at ¼*d.* lower prices; new and good pale 4¾*d.* to 5¾*d.*, and yellow and straw 4*d.* to 4½*d.* Oil Aniseed is 6½*d.*, being rather lower. Citronelle is steady at 5*d.* to 5½*d.* Small sales Cassia at 10*s.* 9*d.* Ipecacuanha is lower, sales made at 7*s.* 11*d.* to 8*s.* Jalap steady at 4*s.* 1*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* for good. Rhubarb is without change, good 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.* Bark was chiefly taken in at late prices. Camphor was sold to a large extent at £5, and a few lots at £5 2*s.* 6*d.*, being much lower, and Japan at £5 7*s.* 6*d.* Aloes are without change. Gum Arabic is steady. Sticklac is 3*s.* to 5*s.* lower. Shellac has declined 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* Cardamoms are lower; fair Madras sold at 4*s.* 4d. Star Aniseed is rather dearer. Cubebs are rather easier and dull. A few lots Cod Liver Oil sold at 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* Balsam Capivi is rather easier, fair quality selling at 1*s.* 3½*d.* to 1*s.* 4½*d.* No change in Senna; good Bombay sold at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* Turkey Opium steady at 18*s.* to 19*s.* Turmeric is rather cheaper. Gum Kowrie is again rather dearer. Gambier is steady. Other goods are without change.

PRICE CURRENT.

☞ *These quotations are the latest for* ACTUAL SALES *in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the* CASH PRICES IN BULK. *They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.*

	1863.				1862.			
	s.	d.	s	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ARGOL, Cape, pr ct.	85	0	97	6	85	0	100	0
French	40	0	60	0	30	0	60	0
Oporto, red	45	0	47	0	47	0	47	0
Sicily	70	0	75	0	70	0	78	0
Naples, white	65	0	80	0	65	0	80	0
Florence, white	87	6	95	0	90	0	92	6
red	80	0	85	0	80	0	85	0
Bologna, white	100	0	105	0	110	0	115	0
ARROWROOT, duty 4½ per cwt.								
Bermuda ...per lb.	1	9	1	11	1	4	1	8
St. Vincent	0	6¼	0	8½	0	5	0	7
Jamaica	0	5½	0	7	0	4½	0	6
Other West India.	0	5	0	6	0	4	0	5½
Brazil	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	3
East India	0	3½	0	6	0	2	0	4
Natal	0	6	0	10	0	5	0	9
Sierra Leone	0	5¼	0	5¾	0	3	0	3½
ASHES....per cwt.								
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	31	0	31	6	34	6	0	0
Pearl, do. 1st sort.	36	0	0	0	34	6	0	0

	1863.				1862.			
BRIMSTONE,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
rough......per ton	145	0	0	0	137	6	0	0
roll	185	0	0	0	200	0	0	0
flour	230	0	260	0	260	0	280	0
CHEMICALS,								
Acid—Acetic, pr lb	0	3½	0	0	0	4	0	4½
Citric	1	5	0	0	1	6½	1	7
Nitric	0	5	0	5½	0	4½	0	5
Oxalic	0	8¼	0	8½	0	8½	0	0
Sulphuric	0	0⅝	0	0	0	0¾	0	0
Tartaric crystl	1	5¼	1	5½	1	7¼	1	7½
powdered.	1	6	0	0	1	8	0	0
Alum .....per ton.	130	0	140	0	145	0	0	0
powder	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammonia. Crb. lb.	0	5¾	0	6	0	5½	0	6
Sulphate per ton	270	0	300	0	290	0	310	0
Antimony, ore	200	0	230	0	200	0	240	0
crude, per cwt	22	0	23	0	24	0	28	0
regulus	40	0	0	0	43	0	43	6
French star	39	0	0	0	43	0	0	0
Arsenic, lump	16	0	17	0	17	6	18	6

PRICE CURRENT—*continued.*

	1863.				1863.			
CHEMICALS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Arsenic powder ..	8	0	8	6	6	6	7	0
Bleaching Powder.	8	6	9	0	9	0	10	0
Borax, E. I. refind	55	0	0	0	52	6	0	0
British........	56	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Calomel....per lb.	2	9	0	0	2	9	0	0
Camphor, refined.	1	5	1	6	2	9	2	11
Copras. grn. pr. tn.	57	6	60	0	65	0	0	0
Crrsiv. Sublmte. lb	1	11	0	0	1	11	2	0
Green Emrld. pr.lb	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	11
Brunswk. cwt.	0	0	0	0	14	0	42	0
Iodine, dry, pr. oz.	0	4⅞	0	5½	0	4½	0	4¾
Magnesia Crbn. ct.	42	6	45	0	42	6	45	0
Calcined, lb...	1	6	1	8	1	6	0	0
Minium red,pr.ct.	21	3	21	6	22	6	23	0
orange........	32	0	33	0	33	0	34	0
Ptsh. Bichrom. lb.	0	7	0	0	0	7¾	0	8
Chlorate	0	11½	1	0	1	2	0	0
Hydriodate oz.	0	4½	0	5	0	5	0	5¼
Prussiate ..lb.	0	11½	0	11¾	1	2	1	2½
red..	1	11	0	0	2	2	0	0
Precipit. red pr. lb	2	9	0	0	2	9	2	10
white...	2	9	2	10	2	10	0	0
Prussian Blue.....	1	0	1	10	1	6	1	10
Rose Pink....pr ct.	29	0	0	0	29	0	30	0
Sal-Acetos...pr lb.	0	10½	0	0	0	10½	0	0
Ammoniac, ct.								
British...	36	0	38	0	36	0	38	0
Epsom........	8	0	8	6	8	3	8	6
Glauber	5	0	5	6	5	6	0	0
Soda, Ash, pr deg..	0	1⅞	0	2¼	0	2⅛	0	2¼
Bicarbonate..ct.	11	9	12	3	12	0	12	6
Crystals, per ton	92	6	0	0	100	0	102	6
Sgr. Lead, whte, ct.	37	0	0	0	37	0	0	0
brown........	26	0	26	6	25	0	0	0
Slphte. Quinine oz								
Britsh in bttl.	6	0	6	6	7	0	7	3
Foreign	5	9	6	0	6	6	6	9
Sulpht. Zinc..cwt.	14	6	15	0	14	6	15	0
Verdigris........lb.	0	10½	1	0	1	2	1	5
Vermilion, English	2	8	3	0	2	8	3	1
China ..	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	3
Vtrl. blue or Romn.								
per cwt.	30	0	31	0	33	0	35	0
COCHINEAL, pr. lb.								
Honduras, black..	3	6	4	4	2	8	4	2
silver...	2	10	3	6	1	4	3	4
Mexican, black....	3	4	3	8	2	7	3	0
silver ..	3	2	3	4	2	6	2	7
Lima	0	0	0	0	2	9	3	2
Teneriffe, black ..	3	5	4	0	2	8	3	2
silver ..	3	3	3	5	2	6	2	7
DRUGS,								
Aloes, Hepatic, ct.	100	0	190	0	130	0	200	0
Socotrine	170	0	280	0	160	0	480	0
Cape, good	44	0	48	0	45	0	50	0
inferior.	30	0	42	0	25	0	43	0
Barbadoes....	50	0	360	0	60	0	380	0
Ambergris, gray.								
per oz..	18	0	20	0	22	0	25	0
Angelica Root, ct..	20	0	35	0	20	0	35	0
Aniseed, China str.	125	0	130	0	19	0	90	0
German, &c.	20	0	38	0	100	0	105	0
Balsam Canada, lb	0	11	1	0	1	3	0	0
Capivi......	1	3½	1	4½	1	7	1	7½
Peru........	4	9	4	11	5	0	5	3
Tolu	3	8	3	9	4	1	4	6
Bark Cascarilla ct.	25	0	40	0	23	0	40	0
Peru crown & grey								
per lb	0	7	2	2	1	0	2	4
Calisaya. flat...	3	6	3	8	3	3	3	6
quill....	3	0	3	4	3	0	3	3
Carthagena....	1	2	2	0	1	3	2	6
Pitayo........	1	8	2	6	1	10	2	9
Red	2	6	8	0	3	0	7	6
Bay Berries, pr ct..	0	0	0	0	22	0	40	0
Bucca Leaves, lb.	0	3	1	0	0	2½	1	6
Camomile Flowers	30	0	75	0	40	0	80	0
Camphor, China ..	100	0	102	6	190	0	195	0
Canella Alba......	19	0	35	0	19	0	40	0
Cantharides, pr lb.	2	7	2	7	2	8	2	10
Cardamoms. Mlbar.								
good............	5	6	6	3	7	0	7	4

	1863.				1862.			
DRUGS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Cardamoms, inferior	4	3	5	6	6	0	6	10
Madras..	3	9	5	0	3	2	5	10
Ceylon ..	4	9	5	1	4	9	5	0
CassiaFistula pr ct.	20	0	35	0	15	0	60	0
CastorOil, 1stpale, lb	0	5½	0	6	0	7	0	7¼
second......	0	4¾	0	5½	0	6½	0	6¾
infr. & dark	0	4	0	4½	0	6	0	6¼
Bombay. in csks.	0	4¼	0	4¾	0	0	0	0
Castorum	1	0	20	0	1	0	26	0
China Root, pr ct.	15	0	18	0	12	0	15	0
Coculus Indicus ..	18	0	22	0	10	0	12	0
Cod-liver Oil, gal...	6	0	12	0	4	3	6	0
Clcynth. apple, lb..	0	7	1	0	0	8	1	0
Colombo Rt. pr ct..	50	0	70	0	15	0	48	0
Cream Tartar, pr ct.								
French	110	0	0	0	117	6	0	0
Venctian	112	6	0	0	120	0	122	6
grey	100	0	105	0	112	0	115	0
brown........	97	6	102	6	105	0	110	0
Croton Seed	70	0	80	0	45	0	65	0
Cubebs	100	0	105	0	120	0	125	0
Cummin Seed	24	0	35	0	34	0	38	0
Dragon's bld. reed.	200	0	300	0	200	0	320	0
lump...	95	0	260	0	100	0	200	0
Galangal Root....	22	0	25	0	25	0	32	0
Gentian Root	18	0	19	0	20	0	22	0
Guinea Grains, ...								
per cwt.	75	0	76	0	48	0	49	0
Honey, Narbonne.	40	0	80	0	60	0	85	0
Cuba	24	0	40	0	24	0	36	0
Jamaica	27	0	60	0	27	0	75	0
Ipecacuanha, pr.lb.	7	11	8	0	7	5	7	9
Isinglass, Brazil...	1	8	4	0	1	0	3	7
East India......	0	6	4	3	0	6	3	6
West India	3	4	3	6	3	3	3	6
Russian........	9	6	12	0	9	6	13	0
Jalap	0	10	4	2	1	9	5	2
Jniper Berries cwt.								
German & Frnch	8	0	9	0	8	0	9	0
Italian	8	0	10	0	8	0	10	0
LmonJuice, pr deg.	0	0½	0	0¾	0	0½	0	0
Liquorice, per cwt.								
Spanish	80	0	83	0	83	0	90	0
Italian	60	0	80	0	85	0	95	0
Manna, flaky	2	9	3	6	2	0	2	6
small	1	4	1	6	1	6	0	0
Musk......per oz.	17	0	33	0	20	0	28	0
Nux Vomica......	11	0	16	0	8	0	9	0
Opium, Turkey ..	18	6	19	0	18	0	20	0
Egyptian..	9	0	15	0	8	0	12	0
Orris Root, pr cwt.	26	0	28	0	26	0	28	0
Pink Root, per lb...	3	0	3	6	3	0	3	3
Quassia(bit.wd)ton	140	0	150	0	90	0	100	0
Rhatania Root, lb.	0	8	1	10	0	9	1	3
Rhbrb. China, rnd.	1	6	4	2	2	0	4	5
flat	1	8	4	4	2	6	4	8
Dutch, trmd.	5	6	6	0	5	0	5	8
Russian	12	6	13	0	11	6	16	0
Saffron, Spanish ..	35	0	0	0	45	0	46	0
Salep ....per cwt.	120	0	125	0	140	0	170	0
Sarsaparilla, Lima	0	10	1	0	0	10	1	5
Para	0	10	1	2	0	10	1	2
Honduras.	0	10	1	6	0	9	1	4
Jamaica ..	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	3
Sassafras..per cwt.	14	0	15	0	11	0	12	0
Scammony. per lb.								
virgin	30	0	38	0	28	0	34	0
second ..	12	0	23	0	14	0	24	0
Seneka Root......	3	9	3	10	4	0	4	3
Senna, Calcutta ..	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2½
Bombay	0	2	0	3¾	0	2½	0	4½
Tinnevelly..	0	3	1	2	0	4	1	6½
Alexandria	0	3½	0	8	0	3½	0	6
Snake Root	3	0	3	3	2	3	0	0
Spermaceti, refined	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1
Squills	0	1½	0	2½	0	1	0	2
Tamarinds, E. Ind.	12	0	13	6	11	6	13	6
W.I. per cwt.	14	0	22	0	19	0	36	0
Terra Japonica—								
Gambier, cwt ..	23	0	26	0	21	0	21	6
Cutch, cwt	25	0	26	0	23	0	24	6
Valerian Root, Eng	20	0	30	0	20	0	40	0

PRICE CURRENT—*continued.*

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DRUGS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Vanilla, Mexican lb	20	0	..37	0	25	0	..55	0
Wormseed, pr cwt.	2	0	.. 0	0	2	0	.. 0	0
GUM.... per cwt.								
Ammoniac, drop..	100	0	120	0	100	0	120	0
lump ..	15	0	..65	0	15	0	..70	0
Animi, fine pale ..	210	0	230	0	220	0	230	0
bold amber.	190	0	210	0	200	0	220	0
medium....	160	0	280	0	160	0	180	0
small & dark	100	0	155	0	120	0	160	0
ordinry dark	50	0	..95	0	40	0	..90	0
Arab.E.I.f.palepkd	65	0	..66	0	50	0	..58	0
unsortd, good to f.	44	0	..64	0	32	0	..42	0
red and mixed	30	0	..40	0	24	0	..30	0
siftings	15	0	..30	0	18	0	..23	0
Turkey, pkd.gdto f.	120	0	160	0	120	0	180	0
second & infr.	65	0	110	0	48	0	110	0
in sorts	32	0	..50	0	30	0	..42	0
Gedda............	30	0	..33	0	26	0	..27	0
Barbary, white ..	52	0	..58	0	40	0	..50	0
brown ..	32	0	..34	0	27	0	..28	0
Australian...... .	30	0	..32	0	26	0	..30	0
Assafœt. fr. to gd.	30	0	..35	0	30	0	110	0
Benjamin, 1st.qual.	350	0	630	0	400	0	560	0
2nd qual	280	0	300	0	260	0	330	0
3rd ,,	50	0	240	0	60	0	180	0
Copal, Angola red.	85	0	..95	0	90	0	100	0
pale.	85	0	..95	0	95	0	100	0
Benguela....	70	0	..85	0	90	0	100	0
Sierra Lne lb	0	5	.. 1	2	0	7	.. 1	7
Manilla prct	35	0	..52	6	20	0	..38	0
Dammar ple. pr ct	38	0	..48	0	38	0	..47	0
Galbanum........	100	0	120	0	100	0	120	0
Gmbge. pkd. pipe	160	0	190	0	140	0	180	0
in sorts.....	90	0	150	0	80	0	110	0
Guaiacum ..pr. lb.	0	6	.. 1	5	0	6	.. 1	6
Kino ....per cwt.	300	0	400	0	260	0	280	0
Kowrie..........	50	0	..60	0	35	0	..66	0
Mstic. pkd. pr lb..	4	6	.. 5	0	5	0	.. 5	3
Myrrh gd & fi pr ct	140	0	180	0	160	0	180	0
sorts........	70	0	130	0	70	0	140	0
Olibanum, pl. drop	70	0	..76	0	54	0	..68	0
ambr & yel.	48	0	..70	0	44	0	..56	0
mixd. & dk.	16	0	..35	0	12	0	..36	0
Senegal	70	0	..80	0	40	0	..44	0
Sandrac..........	77	6	107	6	80	0	105	0
Tragacanth, leaf..	180	0	260	0	180	0	320	0
in sorts.	100	0	130	0	100	0	130	0
OILS......per tun.	£	*s.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
Seal	42	0	..47	10	40	0	..48	0
Sperm, body......	76	0	..78	0	88	0	.. 0	0
Cod..............	53	10	..54	0	49	0	.. 0	0
Whale, Greenland.	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
Sth Sea pale	44	10	..46	0	41	0	..43	10
E. I. Fish...	38	10	.. 0	0	38	10	..39	0
Olive, Galipoli, ton.	58	0	.. 0	0	60	10	..62	0
Florence, ½-chst.	20	0	..21	0	22	0	.. 0	0
Cocoant. Cchn. tn	46	6	..47	0	57	0	..57	6
Ceylon ...	44	0	..44	6	53	6	.. 0	0
Sydney	40	0	..44	0	46	0	..54	6
Ground Nut & Gin.								
Bombay........	39	0	..40	0	49	0	..50	0
Madras	40	0	..41	0	50	0	..51	0
Palm, fine........	36	0	..37	0	42	6	..45	0
Linseed	35	6	.. 0	0	38	3	.. 0	0
Rapesd. Engl. pale	41	0	.. 0	0	50	0	.. 0	0
brown.......	38	0	.. 0	0	47	0	.. 0	0
Foreign do ..	41	0	.. 0	0	50	6	.. 0	0
brown	38	0	.. 0	0	47	6	.. 0	0
Lard	44	0	..45	0	49	0	..50	0
Tallow	39	0	..40	0	40	0	..41	0
Rock Crude	16	0	..16	10	23	0	.. 0	0
Oils, Essential—	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Almond essen. lb.	19	0	.. 0	0	19	0	.. 0	0
expressed ..	0	0	.. 0	0	1	0	.. 0	0
Aniseed..........	6	2	.. 6	3	5	9	.. 5	10
Bay ....pr cwt.	110	0	120	0	110	0	120	0
Bergamott, pr lb.	7	0	.10	6	5	6	..12	0
Cajeputa, bond, oz.	0	2½	.. 0	2¾	0	2	0	2½
Caraway....pr lb.	4	3	.. 5	6	4	3	.. 6	0
Cassia	10	9	..11	0	9	1	.. 9	2
Cinamon (in b), oz	1	6	.. 3	6	1	4	.. 4	0
Cinnamon Leaf...	0	2	.. 0	4½	0	3	.. 0	4
Citronel..........	0	5¼	.. 0	5¾	0	6	.. 0	6¼

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OILS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Clove	0	2	.. 0	4	0	1	0	4
Croton	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	0	0
Juniper ....per lb.	1	10	.. 3	0	1	10	.. 3	0
Lavender	2	6	.. 4	6	2	6	.. 4	6
Lemon	4	0	.. 9	0	4	0	.. 9	6
Lemongrass, pr oz	0	7½	...0	9	0	6	.. 0	7
Mace, ex	0	0½	.. 0	1	0	1½	0	2
Neroli............	5	0	.. 7	0	5	0	.. 7	0
Nutmeg	0	1½	.. 0	2½	0	1½	0	2
Orange ....per lb.	5	0	.. 6	6	5	0	.. 6	6
Otto Roses, per oz.	15	0	..26	0	14	0	..24	0
Peppermint, pr lb.								
American	9	0	..15	0	8	6	..12	6
English	34	0	..36	0	33	0	..34	0
Rhodium ..per oz.	3	6	.. 5	6	3	6	.. 5	6
Rosemary..per lb.	1	8	.. 3	0	1	10	.. 3	0
Sassafras	3	6	.. 4	0	3	0	.. 3	6
Spearmint........	5	0	.. 8	6	5	0	.. 9	0
Spike	0	0	.. 0	0	1	3	.. 1	6
Thyme	1	9	.. 2	3	1	9	. 2	3
PITCH, Brtsh, pr cwt.	12	0	.. 0	0	8	0	.. 0	0
Swedish	0	0	.. 0	0	10	6	..11	0
SALTPETRE, pr cwt.								
Engl, 6 p c. or under	38	0	..38	6	38	0	..38	6
over 6 per cent.	36	6	..37	6	36	0	..37	6
Madras	36	6	..37	6	35	0	..37	0
Bombay	34	0	..36	0	33	6	..36	6
British-refined....	41	0	..41	6	42	0	..42	6
Nitrate of Soda ..	15	0	..15	6	13	0	..13	6
SEED, Canary, pr qr.	58	0	..64	0	40	0	..56	0
Caraway, Eng, p. c.	28	0	..34	0	0	0	.. 0	0
German, &c	25	0	..35	0	0	0	.. 0	0
Coriander	10	0	..14	0	0	0	.. 0	0
East India......	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
Hemp	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
Linseed, Black Sea	57	0	.. 0	0	60	0	..61	0
Calcutta	56	0	..60	0	64	0	..66	0
Bombay	61	0	..62	0	70	0	. 0	0
Egyptian	60	0	.. 0	0	60	0	.. 0	0
Mustard, brn, p. bhl	9	0	..13	0	7	0	..12	0
white..	8	0	..11	0	7	0	.. 8	6
Poppy, E.I. per qr.	50	0	.. 0	0	59	0	.. 0	0
Rape, English	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
Danube	0	0	.. 0	0	72	0	..74	0
Calcutta, fine ..	48	0	..50	0	66	0	.. 0	0
Bombay........	56	0	..60	0	70	0	..73	0
Teel, Sesme or Gngy	56	0	..60	0	65	0	..70	0
Cotton ....per ton	175	0	.. 0	0	170	0	..0	0
Gnd. Nut Krnels, tn	260	0	.. 0	0	330	0	..0	0
SOAP, Lnd. yel. pr ct.	22	0	..36	0	21	0	..36	0
mottled	36	0	..38	0	34	0	..36	0
curd........	50	0	.. 0	0	50	0	.. 0	0
Castile	40	0	..41	0	39	0	..40	0
Marseilles	40	0	..42	0	40	0	..41	6
SOY, China, per gal.	2	1	.. 2	3	2	6	.. 2	8
Japan	0	10	.. 1	0	0	8	.. 0	10
SPONGE, Turk. f. pkd	20	0	..23	0	20	0	..24	0
fair to good	7	0	..17	0	8	0	..18	0
ordinary..	2	6	.. 6	0	3	0	.. 6	0
Bahama ..	0	4	.. 1	3	0	4	.. 1	3
TURPENTINE,								
Rough..per cwt.	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
Spirits, French ..	64	0	..65	0	0	0	.. 0	0
American, incsks	0	0	0	0	125	0	.. 0	0
WAX, Bees, English	170	0	175	0	172	6	175	0
German	162	6	180	0	175	0	180	0
American	165	0	175	0	160	0	170	0
white fine	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	180	0	185	0	170	0	180	0
Gambia	170	0	175	0	175	0	0	0
Mogadore	130	0	155	0	125	0	160	0
East India........	140	0	185	0	140	0	170	0
ditto, bleached..	170	0	240	0	175	0	220	0
vegetable, Japan..	52	0	..70	0	70	0	..85	0
WOOD, Dye, per ton,								
Fustic, Cuba	155	0	160	0	145	0	155	0
Jamaica	135	0	140	0	120	0	.. 0	0
Savanilla	120	0	125	0	100	0	.. 0	0
Zante	0	0	.. 0	0	105	0	.. 0	0
Logwood, Cmpchy	190	0	200	0	180	0	190	0
Honduras	120	0	.. 0	0	140	0	145	0
St. Domingo. ..	90	0	..95	0	100	0	110	0
Jamaica	90	0	..92	6	100	0	.. 0	0